

ABSTRACT

Microarray readers and methods that compensate for target spots that are too dim or too bright for the microarray reader to accurately measure. The readers adjust the amount of light directed at or received from specific non-acceptable target spots, such that dim spots receive more excitation light and overly bright spots receive less. This increases or decreases, respectively, their measured brightness, which in turn effectively increases the range over which a microarray reader can accurately measure the spots, and can also improve the signal-to-noise ratio and other aspects of the measurements.